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COMMISSION VALUATION OF POTOMAC ELECTRIC PROPERTY SUSTAINED

Justice Gould, of District Supreme Court, Dismisses Company's Appeal From Commission's Finding---Overrules Exceptions.

EIGHT-CENT RATE CASE MUST AWAIT PROBABLE APPEAL TO HIGHER COURTS

More Than Million Dollars Held in Fund for Rebate to Consumers When Final Adjudication Is Made. Light Charge Litigation Not Yet Argued.

The valuation by the Public Utilities Commission of the property of the Potomac Electric Power Company was sustained today by Justice Gould of the District Supreme Court in a decision dismissing the company's appeal from the finding of the commission. All exceptions taken by the company to the rulings of the com-

mission during the hearing and all exceptions to the findings which were insisted upon before the court are overruled. It is expected the company will note an appeal to the Court

The commission found the fair value of the property of the company as of July 1, 1914, was \$10,250,000, and added thereto, at the actual cost thereof, all net additions to capital from that time up to the date of the valuation, determining the fair value as of December 31, 1916, to be \$11,231,170.43. The valuation was of the

property of a going concern in successful operation. "In my opinion," says Justice Gould, "its procedure was logical, lawful and without prejudice to the power company, and its conclusions were reached after careful and impartial consideration chairman of the Senate investigating of all the evidence and data before it, and should be sustained."

MORE THAN MILLION FOR REFUND.

Allowing the company a certain return on this valuation, the commission directed a reduction of the price of electric current from 10 cents per kilowatt hour to 8 cents. The power company instituted injunction proceedings, and Justice Gould granted a temporary injunction pending his decision on the valuation. He required the company to impound a sum equal to the difference between the prices to be refunded to the consumers in the event the commission's ruling was sustained in the courts. This sum now held by the company is said to exceed a million dollars.

Today's decision while sustaining the basis of the order reduc-

ing the price of electric current does not help the consumer at present, because the appeal of the company will operate to continue the ten-cent rate until final disposition of the valuation litigation. The appeal from the rate reduction is a separate case and has not yet been argued before the District Supreme Court.

Justice Gould had the case under consideration more than a year, and in his opinion calls, attention to the extent of the task. He points out that the investigation by the commission covered a period of two and a half years, and its finding filled 105 printed pages. The record of testimony com-prised 62,221 pages in nine volumes; the report of one expert covered 1,234 pages, and the findings of other experts an equal amount. The brief of one of the counsel for the company contained 557 pages. All this the court was obliged to read "at most exacting ex-pense of time and labor." The court's inion contains twenty-six typewriten

No assistance was given by the company, the court notes, to the account-ants and engineers of the commission in their ascertainment of the historical and reproduction costs. It indulged, says Justice Gould, "in a system of negative obstruction far from commendable, and while it may not have actually concealed the truth in any instance, it certainly put itself to no sains to advice the commission of any gins to advise the commission of any facts relative to the extent, location or

cost of its property." Various Cost Items Disallowed. In his opinion the court refused to allow various items of cost claimed by the company totaling several millions. One is a difference of \$1,977,150.17 claimed in connection with the purchase of the United States Electric Lighting Company. "If this excess amount actually represented any-thing," says the court, "it represented an attempt to capitalize, as against the public, the privilege or franchise to use the public streets of Washing-

ton for a public purpose which had cost the United States Electric Light-The power company also claimed that it had a right to the allowance, as part of the historical cost of its property, of the sum of \$1,000,000, representing what it paid in its stock, for certain water rights at what is known as the Great Falls power site. "It is a significant fact," the court points out, "that these rights to this points out, that these rights to this non-productive property were not only previously acquired by the Washington Railway and Electric Company and held by it for twelve years before it transferred them to the power company, but that title, up to the time of the hearing in this case, had not been perfected either in that company or perfected, either in that company or in the power company. It is also worthy of notice that shortly before public utilities law was enacted the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the power company, act-ing through identical boards of directors, consummated a transaction by which these rights were transferred to the power company for \$1,000,000 of the stock of the latter company.

Valued Power Site Problematical. "This power site is located outside the District of Columbia. It has never heen used for the purpose of supplying power to those who use electric cur-rent in the District of Columbia, nor is there a scintilla of evidence in the record that it ever will be so used by the power company. Its actual value is problematical, and the ability of a private owner of power rights at this site to develop them is further complicated by the larger federal govern-ment's interest therein. No witness ment's interest therein. No witness who claimed to have any knowledge on the subject testified as to what value was. For these reasons there was no justifiable theory upon which the \$1,000,000 of stock issued for it by the power company could be treated as an actual value of \$1,-600,000 upon which the power com-pany would be entitled to collect revenue from its patrons in the District of Columbia. The commission, thereof Columbia. The commission, there-fore, did not err in excluding it, either as an item in the historical cost of the property, or in the repro-duction cost, or in its finding of fair

Graceland Cemetery Item Referring to a claim of \$116,155.80 the Graceland cemetery property, court says: "The evidence dis-

Another claim disallowed was \$650,000 for "compensation to conceivers."

In reference to this claim the court said: Hypothetical Cont.

"It is a purely hypothetical cost, based upon the hypothetical reconstruction of the property, and is as- if it could be shown after the hearserted upon the theory that some ings that any attempt was made to such amount might be required to be paid to some proposters. be paid to some promoters or con-ceivers as compensation for the sug-"Any danger of our not being able gestion that a plant similar to that to obtain witnesses seems to me to be of the power company's should be constructed in Washington under the assumption that the existing plant was non-existent either on the 1st of July, 1914, or on the 1st of July, 1916.

"It appears from the evidence that the power company is not the com-pany which established and developed the electric light and power business of the District of Columbia.

"The United States Electric Light ing Company developed this business, and at the time it was taken over by the power company it was the result of slow evolution from a very small initial concern, and it is exceedingly unlikely that any cost whatsoever in the nature of a conwhatsoever in the nature of a con-ceiver's commission or a promoter's commission attached to the enter-prise. The business was developed slowly but successfully for fifteen years before its acquisition by the power company, and there is not the slightest evidence in the record that any such cost was ever paid by it.
To hold that the public is to be charged with such an amount, which is a pure figment of the imagination, unsupported by any evidence, is with-out justification either in law or fair

dealing, which latter the public util-ity owes to its patrons." Development Cost. In the estimate made by the engi-

neer of the power company, a claim of \$2,115,323 was made for what he called development costs, under his reproduction theory. This figure was arrived at by applying an arbitrary percentage to his reproduction cost of the physical property of the power company. Referring to this claim, the

court says:
"The theory upon which such a claim was based seems to be that dur-ing a certain period of the power company's existence it must have incurred losses incident to the expansion of its business, either by obsolescence caused by change of construction or advancement of the art, or because of securing the patronage which it now has. While it is true that such costs might attack under which it now has. While it is true that such costs might attach under a purely hypothetical construction, yet when they are claimed as a basis upor which consumers are required to pay rot a hypothetical but an actual re-turn, there should be at least some evidence that they actually did occur in the existing plant."

An item of \$2,500,000 for what is called ments in the public street was also claimed by the company. In disapproving this item Justice Gould says ing this item Justice Gould says:
"Whether the privilege to use the public streets which the power company
possesses should be called a franchise. a privilege or an easement, is of no consequence. The power company claims that its actual occupation and use of the streets under this privilege gives it an easement therein, and gives to this easement a separate and distinct value 1 ... 3 ...

Destructive of Public Rights. To claim that these so-called casements which cost the power company nothing, without which it could not the court says: "The evidence dis-closes that this property had never perform its public duty, and which it closes that this property had never is allowed to exercise to enable it to been used for the purposes of the is allowed to exercise to enable it to bower company; that it had been acquired for the benefit of the Washington Railway and Electric Com- whatsoever is to make the public use pany, and was, in fact, at the time of (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

SCHOOLS INQUIRY TO BEGIN TUESDAY; CALL VAN SCHAICK

Senator Sherman Would Delay Confirmation as Commissioner Pending Probe.

A bill providing for the election District of Columbia by residents Senator Sherman, chairman of the District committee, today by request. In submitting the bill Senator Sherman said that he had not

izens' joint committee for the elective school board, comprising representatives of thirty-three civic and business organizations. It provides, with other things, that to be eligible for election as a member of the board of education the candidate must have been an actual resident of the District for seven years, and that he must be twenty-five years old or over. The electors must be twenty-one years of age or over, and there is no discrimination on account of sex. To crimination on account of sex. To be an elector a man or woman must have resided here for at least one year prior to the election. The board is to be composed of nine members elected for terms of three years. The bill provides a system of registration and election and provides penalties for violation of the law and fraud. It was referred the law and fraud. It was referred

Investigation of the public school system of the District of Columbia in all its ramifications is to begin next Tuesday at 10 a.m., in room 235, Senate

committee announced today.

The first hearing was to have been held Thursday, but Senator Harrison of Mississippi, a member of the committee, will be absent attending the funeral of Senator Bankhead of Alameters. bama, and in consequence the hearing has been postponed.

Dr. Van Schnick to Appear. The first witnesses heard, Senator Sherman said today, will be Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., president of the board of education, and the other members of the board. Senator Sherman expressed th

opinion that the nomination of Dr. Van Schaick to be District Commis-sioner should not be acted upon before the pending investigation of the school system is concluded. "I am opposed to Dr. Van Schaick's confirmation," said Senator Sherman, "but even if I were not, I should feel that no action looking to his confirmation should be taken by the Senate

prior to the conclusion of this investi It may be that the committee will ed for street rail- fix blame for conditions in the way purposes, so far as it was being used for any purpose whatever."

The claim of \$291,174.42 for unamoratized debt discount and expense was also properly disallowed, the court finds, as was also a claim of \$550,000 for services to Crashy and Lath for services to Crashy and Lath for mixed was the Sanate look.

finds, as was also a claim of \$550,000 for services to Crosby and Leib, former directors, in obtaining loans and securing a contract for power with the old Eckington road. These services were not extraordinary, the court finds, and were within the scope of their duties as directors.

Another claim disablements. sioner is head of the school board might terrorize teachers and other persons who desired to give testimony about the schools. He said that he did not believe this was so, since committee would be able to protect any witnesses that appeared

> outbalanced by the danger of confirming Dr. Van Schaick before the investigation is completed," said Sen-

ator Sherman.

The committee will investigate the physical needs of the school system, as well as the administrative process es of the school board, superintendent and the teaching in the schools, Sena-tor Sherman said. If it is found that more school buildings are needed here, recommendations for new buildings will be made to the Senate. anything wrong with the administra-tion of the schools, it will make rec-ommendations to cure these adminis-drugs and all other domestic question of the schools, it will make rec-ommendations to cure these administrative evils, he added.

Dr. Van Schaick Explains Situation in D. C. Schools for Inquiry Committee

Recent actions are described, policies Recent actions are described, policies explained and purposes outlined, in a statement prepared today by Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., president of the board of education, for submission to the Senate select committee investigating (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

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District of Columbia, ss.:

FLEMING NEWBOLD, Business Manager of
THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR, does solemnly swear that the actual number of copies
of the paper named sold and distributed during the month of February, A.D. 1920, was as



Total Sunday net circulation.

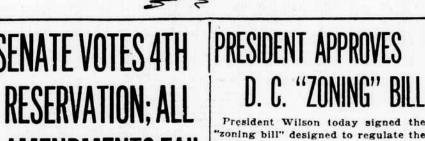
Average net paid Sunday circulation

Average number of copies for Because of a week's delay in cable-grams crossing the Pacific, no official nformation has been received here of the reported resignation of Prime Min-ister Chin Wan Pang. However, it is Average Sunday net circulabelieved that if the change has taken place, it is a direct result, like the other Section Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, A.D. 1920.

Subscribed and Sworn to Defore me this 2d day of March, A.D. 1920.

(Seal.)

Selected that if the change has taken place, it is a direct result, like the other cabinet changes in China recently, of the insistence of the military party upon the beginning of negotiations with Japan for a settlement of the Shantung questions. JAY B. SMITH. Notary Public.



for Right to Decide as to

Domestic Questions.

Adhering to its determination to

tand by the so-called Lodge reserva-

ration senators to amend reservation

states exclusively the right to decide

for decision, report or recommenda-tion, any matter which it considers to be a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs."

By a viva voce vote the Senate vot-

By a viva voce vote the Senate vot-

ed down a substitute reservation of-fered by Senator King of Utah, dem-

Lodge Reservation Adonted

The vote then came on the Lodge

reservation. It was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, a number of the dem-

ocrats voting with the republicans in

Text of Reservation.

The text of reservation No. 4 as

"The United States reserves to it

self exclusively the right to decide

domestic and political questions re-

lating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, tariff, commerce, sup-

tions are solely within the jurisdic-

under this treaty to be submitted in

any way either to arbitration or to

the consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations

cision or recommendation of any other power." or any agency thereof, or to the de-

were Senators, Ashurt, Arizona; Cham-

berlain, Oregon; Gore, Oklahoma; Hen-derson, Nevada; King, Utah; Myers, Montana; Nugent, Idaho; Phelan, Cali-

fornia; Pittman, Nevada; Reed, Mis souri; Shields, Tennessee; Smith

Georgia; Thomas, Colorado, and Tram-

While more than two-thirds voted in

favor of the reservation, the fact that the republican irreconciliables voted

for the reservation must be taken into

consideration. They are expected to vote against the treaty when the reso-

QUEN WAN PANG, PREMIER

OF CHINA, STEPS DOWN

HONOLULU, T. H., March 1 (by the

Associated Press) .- Quen Wan Pang,

lieved to be one of the most power-

ful politicians in that country. Gen. Chin Yun Peng held in addition to the

premiership the portfolio of minister

lution of ratification comes up.

Smith.

commerce.

its support.

adopted follows

eight, area and use of buildings in he District of Columbia by placing control in a zoning commission comosed of the District Commissioners, he officer in charge of public buildings and grounds and the superin-tendent of the United States Capitol Refuses to Change Provision

building and grounds.

The bill provides that within six months after passage and after public notice and hearing, the commission so created shall divide the city into certain districts to be known, respec-tively, as height, area and use dis-tricts. The zoning commission also is di

tions, the Senate republican majority rected to adopt regulations specifying oday overrode efforts of the administic also the purposes for which they may

what questions are domestic and within its jurisdiction.

First by a vote of 44 to 34 the Senate rejected an amendment offered by Senator Fletcher striking from the hearings.

original Lodge reservation the word Senator Hitchcock, the administra-tion leader, then offered his substi-tute for reservation No. 4 in an amended form. This was deteated by a vote of 44 to 36, two democratic senators, Reed and Shields, voting with the republicans. The text of the Hitchcock substi-tute follows: NOT TO STRIKE NOW tute follows: "That the United States is not required, and hereby declines, to submit to the league, its council or assembly,

Brotherhood Chiefs Vote to Give New Law Fair

The railroad brotherhoods will not favor a strike at present in retaliation demands. This was determined upon today at the conclusion of a two-day session of the conference of delegates of the fourteen railroad unions which has been in session at the Nawhich has been in session at the Najourned at 1:15 p.m., and the men will return to their homes, only the extern to look after their interests.

It was announced just after the advantage of the stance, would be the opinion of peoples in the Bermudas, Bahamas, and provided the stance of the Bermudas, Bahamas, and provided the stance of the stance ton to look after their interests.

It was announced just after the adjournment that the brotherhoods have journment that the brotherhoods have a so on, about being annexed to dry land? of the wage scale will again be resumed, it is said, but for the present there will be no strike, no matter which way the wage scale settlement may go.

One of the prominent that the brotherhoods have enacted wise legislation for the railroad by the wage scale settlement of the wage scale settlement may go.

One of the prominent that the prominent deaders of the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had roundly denounced the legislation that had returned the railroads to their owners, but as an one of the railroad brotherhood said that the conference had r

Supported by Fourteen Democrats.

Fourteen democrats voted for the reservation and forty-two republicans. The twenty-five senators who opposed it were all democrats. The democrats voting for the reservations democrats demo A. F. of L., would in all probability this afternoon give to the press an official statement of the action of the conference and its attitude toward the return of the railroads to their own-

The conference named B. M. Jewell The conference named B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor; E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Christope and Engineers are commit-Firemen and Enginemen, a commit tee to draft a statement of their views and their immediate course of

SEVEN PROBABLY LOST IN WRECK OF BOHEMIAN

Associated Press).—Quen wan Pans, premier of China, has resigned, according to a special cable from Tokio today to Nippu Jiji, Japanese language newspaper here.

Formation of a new Chinese cabinet under Gen. Ghin Yun Peng, former acting premier, early last month was considered as a final step toward composing differences between political factions in Peking and establishing a stable regime in China. Observers professed to see behind the formation of the Chin cabinet the influence of Tuan Shih Jui, once Chinese premier, and believed to be one of the most power-land the special cable for the sample of the ship's boats got away safely, but the remainder of the men were unable to take to the boats. The turn Boebling came. The tug Roebling came as close to the stranded ship as possible and the transfer of those still on board was attempted by life lines. It is believed that the loss of life occurred during

Soon after the crew had left the vessel she broke in two and sank. Edwards Signs Beer Measure. TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Gov. Edwards today signed the bill passed Edwards today signed the bill passed by the senate last night providing for the manufacturing, selling and trans-porting of beverages containing not more than 3% per cent alcohol.

BRITISH ISLANDS

Says Credit Price to Debt. **Believes Course Would** Stabilize Exchange. BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

retary of the Treasury, is in town for a little while, presumably to nurse along his political boom. Havnurse along his political boom as solid political asset, firmly form a solid political asset, firmly tion makes is that the United States shall buy several British colonies, such as the Bermudas, Jamaica, British Honduras, Barbadas, the Bahamas, Nassau and other islands off the Atlantic coast of this continent. In payment, Mr. McAdoo declares, the United States should give Great Britain codition her war debt to us. This, he believes, will help Great Britain and ourselves, because it will tend to stabilize foreign exchange and mean an earlier settlement of the European debt.

It's hard to estimate what the price of islands is on the market of international barter, but not long ago the United States and all that.

But the outstanding fact is recognized to the subcommit to be the stabilized foreign exchange and mean an earlier settlement of the United States and all that.

But the outstanding fact is recognized to the subcommit to be the stabilized foreign exchange and mean an earlier settlement of the European debt.

It's hard to estimate what the price of islands is on the market of international barter, but not long ago the lates of the outstanding fact is recognized to the subcommit to be the stabilized foreign exchange and mean an earlier settlement of the European debt.

It's hard to estimate what the price of islands is on the market of international barter, but not long ago the care of the outstanding fact is recognized and to the subcommit to the port of the candidates representing the anti-Wilson sentiment, if such there are, and all that.

But the outstanding fact is recognized and to the subcommit to the port of the care of the atherity of the subcommit to the port of the fact of the subcommit to the port of the fact of the fact of the subcommit to the port of the fact of the fact of the fact of the port of the fact o

of islands is on the market of inter-national barter, but not long ago the United States purchased the Danish United States purchased the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. Of course, the British possessions are much more valuable than that. The price might be calculated on the basis of exports and imports, and some of the British possessions are worth a good deal. Jamaica, for instance, has plenty of sugar, though its rum is not particularly useful at this time. On the whole, the United States could find a billion dollars' worth of value in some of these islands without much trouble, for the return of the railroads to their of these islands without much trouble, owners nor to force their wage scale and get it back in commodities in a

As to Self-Determination.

would be easy to get the proposition going, for it is said that British sentiment is not a bit averse to discus-

Mr. McAdoo, however, sees the question purely as to its bearing on finan-cial relations between the British em-tain classes of the voters. pire and the United States. Says Mr.

"It is highly desirable, both on our own account and that of our allies, that the settlement of our loans to our allies be rendered as quick and as easy as possible. Our chief debtor that the settlement of our loans to our allies be rendered as quick and all present purposes, is said to be as easy as possible. Our chief debtor that here, at last, the democratic party has a candidate for the nomination with definite party indorsearises naturally out of the fact that nation with definition of the fact that nation with definition of the nation with definition with defini her credit to sustain that of her allies. Now for the past 100 years and the administration, supposedly. The first thing, these democrats say, is to get an important block of say, is to get an important block of say, is to get an important block of say. Great Britain has held certain islands in and near our shores—Jamaica, the Bahamas, Barbados, Nassau, British Honduras and the Bermudas, off our south Atlantic coast. These British possessions, so long held by a friendly maritime power, do not jeopardize the security of the Atlantic and gulf coast of the United States. "With the process of time, we have now become the leading economic power in the world and have devel-oped the Panama canal and a navy

HALIFAX, March 2.—Seven lives are believed to have been lost when the crew of the Leyland liner Bohemian abandoned their ship as she was breaking up on the Sambro ledges land's debt to us could be reduced by the transfer to us of certain British possessions in the western hemisphere to the extent of their value? The British empire at this moment comprises one-sixth of the land area of the whole world, and, according to British economic experts, the surplus capi-tal of the mother country will for many years to come be expended in the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the great self-governing dominions and of India. I imagine that Great Britain would not object to such a disposition of these islands, especially as they would go to a friendly power. I see nothing in such a proposal to offend the just pride of a great people, whereas such a liquidation of a porion of the British debt might be a happy solution of a part of Britain's immediate financial

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

DEMOCRATIC "POT" TWO D. C. BILLS SET TO BOILING BY ADVANCED IN HOUSE PALMER'S ACTION HEARINGS FOR FOUR

to Think That the Lid Has Been Lifted.

ton were disposed today to find affirmative answer to this question in the

and the prevailing opinion that this interregnum in activity, the while the republican candidates were working republican candidates were working like beavers everywhere, was due to uncertainty as to how the White House might feel over the launching were loath to push their booms, mean-

ble to President Wilson and the administration. It has been known for months that his candidacy would be agreeable to the national party leaders. Now, with the acquiescence, to say the least, deduced if not announced, of President Wilson, politicians think that Mr. Palmer will be regarded as the administration favorite—for the present, anyhow.

Will Appendix Forces

er administration forces and influ-ence, in the selection of delegates to

They say that this will mean the rounding up of all the vast and potential influence of the administration democratic federal employes and on workers everywhere to get back of the Palmer candidacy and push it

in the direction of securing instructed delegations for Mr. Palmer, or, at the least, preventing instructions for other candidates and seeing to it that men are put on the delegations who demand for soldier relief legislation are "amenable to reason" and to suggestions from the national managers and the administration.

It was said by democrats today that it Mr. Palmer's formal entrance into the vantages."

bert Hoover as the democratic nomipression, however circulated, prevails in many sections that Mr. Hoover is regarded with favor by President Wilson as a possible selection.

custodian property bureau and other weaken him with cer-

But that, they say, is a question to be determined in the last analysis when the convention meets and the candidates are up for final inspecnation with definite party indorse ment and standing; a man who has under administration auspice who can be depended upon to administration wishes, even in case the final judgment of the convention didate. .

ROBERT E. MATTINGLY

Robert E. Mattingly was sworn in today as judge of the Municipal will not depart from its high purposes and lofty ideals. Justice de-Court, in the presence of distin-Court, in the presence of distinguished jurists and members of the bar. Judge Doyle administered the oath of office to the new member, who will preside in part four of the Municipal Court.

Indee Mattingly resigned the post

Judge Mattingly resigned the post of supervisor of the District census cept the position on the local h. He was the recipient of many floral tributes at today's ceremony.

REFUSES SALARY INCREASE.

Chicagoan Says County Needs Money Worse Than He Does. CHICAGO, March 2.-William J.

happy solution of a part of Great Britain's immediate financial problem."

Great Britain's Possessions.

Inquiry among British correspondents in the National Capital leads to the conclusion that the matter would (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Politicians Here Are Inclined Chain Bridge and Students' Admission Measures Favorably Reported.

presidential candidates been "lifted" two bills, and other bills on four suband the democratic political pot set jects of vital interest to people in Washington were sent to subcor Democratic politicians in Washing-

mative answer to this question in the formal announcement of A. Mitchell Palmer to the Georgia democratic state committee that he is a candidate for the democratic position of the Chain bridge above Georgetown and making plans for a new structure, if the present date for the democratic position. state committee that he is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the presidency.

So other conclusion could they draw for this work is fixed at \$2.500 instead for the democratic nomination and the fixed for the democratic nomination for the presidency. No other conclusion could they draw from this action, it was declared, in all the circumstances of the case. They recalled the long silence which has been maintained by democrats suggested for the presidential candidacy, and the prevailing explaints. At a committee that his department could do this work for \$2,500, but that the

Favor Students' Admission

Another bill introduced by Repre sentative Moore to admit to the while.

It was assumed by the politicians who discussed Mr. Palmer's official entry into the race that he would not do so unless it were entirely acceptable to President Wilson and the addered to be favorably reported to the House.

regarded as the administration favorite—for the present, anyhow.

Will Assemble Forces.

His candidacy, it was said, will furnish a nucleus around which to gather administration forces and influer administration forces and influer. od of inspection. The third bill con-cerning the milk supply was introence, in the selection of delegates to the national convention at San Francisco. The value of such a nucleus is almost incalculable, old politicians almost incalculable, old politicians

The subcommittee named to conduct hearings on these three milk bills consists of Representatives Walters, Pennsylvania; Hays, Missour and Woods, Virginia.

LEGION'S DEMANDS

mander of the American Legion, out lining to the House ways and means committee today the organization's declared it wanted no bonus, but assistance for former service men in vantages."

All the legion asks, he told the committee, "is as liberal treatment as is consistent with the welfare of the whole country."
"An overwhelming majority service men feel strongly that the government owes an obligation to all persons who were handicapped either bodily or financially," the national commander declared, adding that dis-

of homes; vocational training, and adjustment of compensation based on length of service for those not desiring to avail themselves of the other three features.

"The American Legion," Mr. D'Olier said "asks nothing in its selfish in-

said, "asks nothing in its selfish interests at the expense of the country, but at the same time does not feel that this obligation to ex-service men and women should be altogether passed by at this time and all economizing done at the expense of the ex-

"If legislation is wisely framed covering land settlement, home aid and vocational training, every dollar invested by the government will bring ultimately great returns to the coun-try by making the ex-service man a better citizen and greater produer." Fifty Bills Before Committee.

More than fifty bills relating to when it began hearings on the whole question of soldier relief.

Thomas W. Miller of Wilmington, Del., chairman of the legion's legislative committee, declared that a war service adjustment based on justice had taken the place of pensions based

SWORN IN AS JUDGE "A war service adjustment will not detract from that high sense of patriotism which the service man will

inevitably led to abuses and to political and private corruption."

Taking up the case of the returning soldier, Mr. Miller said his service had not fitted him to earn more money and that his financial status was not nearly so good as that of the man who remained in civil life. He

added that in most cases there was an added home burden incurred during his absence.

"The American Legion feels it has waited long enough for Congress to show what it will do to relieve the